

Riga Radio,

September 7th, 1943,  
3.45 p.m.

The Führer's Headquarters, September 7th.

The High Command of the German Army reports the following: On the Southern section of the Eastern front, the German forces were engaged yesterday in heavy defensive actions against strong bolshevik forces and tanks. From other parts of the Eastern front no news of any special happenings has been received, except fighting of a local nature near the Cuban bridgehead and to the North from it. In the Finnish Gulf, units of the Navy repulsed an enemy attempt to land shock troops on the Eastern shore of the Luga Bay. Two smaller landing vessels were hit and set on fire. In a night fight, an enemy motor-boat was sunk. Yesterday, the enemy lost 144 tanks and 59 plane on the Eastern front. - On the Calabrian peninsula ~~the defence forces~~ <sup>only</sup> there was only slight skirmishing between the defence forces and the enemy. To the North of Palmi, a British attack was repulsed. - Enemy bomber formations, availing themselves of the bad visibility, succeeded in reaching South-Western Germany. They were dispersed by destroyer planes and the anti-aircraft batteries, so that the enemy could not proceed to a common attack. Several heavily damaged enemy machines landed in the Wels territory. The bombs dropped over Stuttgart and Strassburg caused casualties and damages. Last night, British bombers attacked Munich. They, too, were dispersed before reaching their goal. Damages were caused to dwelling houses and public buildings and in some places in Southern Bavaria. The population suffered losses. During the fights that took place yesterday and last night the air defence forces have, according to preliminary data, destroyed 53 four-engine British and American bombers. - Last night, units of the air force successfully attacked strong enemy aviation bases in the Cambridge region. Two German planes were lost.

It is reported from Bucarest: The Roumanian paper Timpul writes: The fight of Germany and her Allies against bolshevism will continue until final victory is reached. That, indeed, is a battle for Europe. The paper goes on to express its opinion of the British explanations that the attack on the European fortress has begun, in the following words: The fate of this war will not be decided at some ~~position~~ bridgehead position on the European coast, but by the clash of great armies on the continent of Europe.

It is reported from Sofia: The Bulgarian paper Zora published, on Tuesday, a leading article by Director Kraptcheff, in which he discusses King Boris' foreign policy and ardently supports a continuance along the lines laid down by the Tsar. He writes: Prime Minister Filoff enjoyed the Tsar's confidence until the very last hours of the latter. We can, therefore, assume that Professor Filoff is the best interpreter of this policy. Among all the leading politicians it was he who best knew the ideas of the Tsar-Unifier, and it was he whom the Tsar valued by appointing him Prime Minister. The Bulgarian nation bewails the death of its Tsar because he followed a policy that created national unity in Bulgaria.

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No matter whether a second front exists or not, Stalin must, whether he wishes it or not, try to defeat the German forces before bad weather sets in on the Eastern front. This opinion is expressed by the diplomatic correspondent of the London Sunday paper People. Stalin is not only suffering from the results of gigantic battles going on since 1941, he is also suffering from starvation. Another war-winter is a gloomy prospect.

It is reported officially from Berne: During the night from September 6th to 7th alien planes in several waves flew over Swiss territory several times. In many places anti-aircraft batteries went into action.

It is reported from Lisbon: Reuters report from Washington that a commission, one of whose members will be a Soviet representative, is being formed. This commission will deal with problems connected with operations in the Mediterranean region. The diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Telegraph confirms this by stating that it has been proposed to the former Soviet Ambassador Maiski that Russia send her representative to Sicily. The bolsheviks make proof of striking eagerness where questions connected with the Mediterranean are concerned. This shows the Soviet policy to be in full activity. This is not so much for political reasons as because of their tendency to turn those districts where the British and Americans try showing military initiative into spheres for bolshevik propaganda. That's how it was in Africa, that's how it is in Sicily, and that's how it will be in Calabria. The Allies have no other possibility than fulfilling every demand made by the bolsheviks, as they dare not refuse their great ally even the smallest wish, because they need him more than ever before.

It is reported from Brussels: The Flemish Unity movement held a large meeting, attended by the leaders of the movement. Dr. Eliass, the leader, expressed his confidence in the Führer of Greater Germany and said the movement was determined to fight side by side with Germany. This point of view was based on the confidence in their own people. National Flanders stood, he said, on the side of the movement which had undertaken the responsible task of managing the country in order to serve the people.

It is reported from Tokyo: On Monday, Lieut.-Col. Asijama, Press Chief of the Japanese Army, said, regarding the landing of enemy troops East of Lej, that the Japanese forces were fighting enormous difficulties because of the great distance from Japan and the long supply route by sea. He said it was indisputable that on this front material strength was a very important factor. But they, the Japanese, had a stronger factor than material force, and that was the Japanese spirit. The time had now come to show this traditional Japanese spirit everywhere and to develop all forces in order to ensure final victory. M.T.

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September 7th, 1943.  
5.p.m.

Current Topics: Dr. Drechsler speaks.

Yesterday, Dr. Drechsler, Commissary General, held a speech in commemoration of the day, two years ago, on which the German civil authorities took up their work. Among those present were German and Latvian officials from all over Latvia.

Dr. Drechsler said, among other things, he had taken up his duties two years ago with a cheerful heart. He had seen that, in spite of their great sufferings under bolshevik rule, the mental force of the Latvian nation had not been broken. There had been Letts that had been willing to help, and with the collaboration of these he had carried out his tasks.

The political future of Latvia depended on the Führer. He would decide what shape it was to take when victory had been won. The Führer had given the Latvian nation frequent proofs of his confidence, - they deserved confidence in their turn. The Letts could be sure that for them life would not in any way be worse than for Germany herself, and that the future political shape of their country would be just. When the fight was over and all the nations could turn once more to their peaceful occupations, the statesmen would solve these questions concerning the future of the nations that must, for the time being, remain in abeyance.

Dr. Drechsler went on to request his audience and his colleagues to wage war against speculation and to remember that the interest of the community must come before the interest of the individual. Nowadays, he ended, there was but one watchword: Grit your teeth and go on working. Germany would finish this war in the way she wanted to end it. They would all one day be proud of their achievements. The present time would be an example for future generations and urge them on towards achievements of their own. M.T.